

**Ages  
6-18**



**EXAM  
PREP**

Actually, applicable to children of all ages, depending on their development. Even adults can benefit from this.

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR

**PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE  
TENSE**

**EXPLAINED TO UNDERSTAND... EASILY!**

**FANTASTIC WRITING AND SPEAKING**

Teacher Dee

# Content

1. Present Tense
2. Present Continuous Tense
3. Present Perfect Tense
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense
5. Past Tense
6. Past Continuous Tense
7. Past Perfect Tense
8. Irregular Verbs – LIST
- 9–11. Past Participles explained
12. Past participles – LIST
- 13–15. Past Modals
16. Past Tense and Past Continuous Tense
17. Past Tense and Present Tense
18. Future Tense
19. Contraction – LIST (do not – don't)

# Present Tense

## INTRODUCTION

1. It describes something that is **generally true**:

I live in Ireland.

She **has** a brother.

She **is** my boss.

They **have** supper every night at 20:00.

2. It describes a **scheduled future event**.

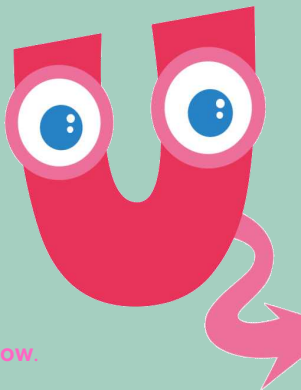
The bus leaves at 9:00 Saturday morning.

The school starts at 8:00.

3. It does not describe something that is happening right now.

**Wrong:** Right now, I stand in the street.

**Correct:** Right now, I'm standing in the street (Present Continuous Tense).



### Structure of the PRESENT TENSE is:

SUBJECT + VERB (+ 'S' ENDING)

I stand...  
She stands...  
You cry...  
He cries...  
They fly...  
It flies...

NOTE: He/She/It takes an 's' ending.

### Structure of the NEGATIVE is:

SUBJECT + DON'T/DOESN'T + VERB

I do not stand...  
She does not stand...  
You don't (do not) cry...  
He doesn't (does not) cry...  
They don't fly...  
It doesn't fly...

NOTE: He/She/It - Doesn't  
NOTE: I/You/We - Don't

### Structure of the QUESTION is:

DO/DOES + SUBJECT + VERB

Do I stand...?  
Does she stand...?  
Do you cry...?  
Does he cry...?  
Do they fly...?  
Does it fly...?

NOTE: He/She/It - Does  
NOTE: I/You/We - Do

# Present Continuous Tense

## INTRODUCTION

1. It describes an action happening **now**.

I **am driving** in the car right now.

2. It describes a **temporary state**.

I **am renting** a car for the week.

Currently, we **are looking** for the dogs.

3. It can describe the **future**. ('going to' or 'planning' to')

We **are moving** this Friday.

I **am speaking** to her this afternoon.

4. **Typical phrases it's used with:**

- At the moment

- Currently

- Now

- Presently

- Right now

- This week



Structure of the  
PRESENT  
CONTINUOUS  
TENSE is:

SUBJECT + AM/IS/ARE +  
VERB+ING

I am climbing...  
She is drinking...  
You are designing...  
They are flying...  
He is hopping...  
We are seeing...

Structure of the  
NEGATIVE is:

SUBJECT + AM/IS/ARE +  
NOT + VERB+ING

I am not climbing...  
She is not drinking...  
You are not designing...  
They are not flying...  
He is not hopping...  
We are not seeing...

Structure of the  
QUESTION is:

AM/IS/ARE + SUBJECT +  
VERB+ING

Am I climbing...?  
Is she drinking...?  
Are you designing...?  
Are they flying...?  
Is he hopping...?  
Are we seeing...?

# Present Perfect Tense

## INTRODUCTION

It gives a link between the **present** and the **past**. We focus on the **result** of the action rather than the action itself.

1. Use '**HAVE**' or '**HAS**'.

2. It describes **from the past until now**.

I **have been** a dentist for 12 years.

We **have lived** in Germany since 2005.

3. Describe the **current result** of a **previous action**.

She **has finally passed** the exam.

I **have finished** my homework.

4. We do not use Present Perfect to state a **specific time**.

**Wrong:** I have been to Egypt **last year**.

5. '**Been**' is the past participle of 'go'.

I **have been** to Egypt.



Structure of the  
PRESENT PERFECT  
TENSE is:

SUBJECT + HAVE/HAS +  
PAST PARTICIPLE

I have made it...  
She has kept it...  
You have done it...  
They have said it...  
He has left it...  
We have found...

Structure of the  
NEGATIVE is:

SUBJECT + HAVE/HAS + NOT  
+ PAST PARTICIPLE

I have not made it...  
She has not kept it...  
You haven't (have not) done  
it...  
They haven't said it...  
He hasn't (has not) left it...  
We haven't found it...

Structure of the  
QUESTION is:

HAVE/HAS + SUBJECT +  
PAST PARTICIPLE

Have I made it...?  
Has she kept it...?  
Have you done it...?  
Have they said it...?  
Has he left it...?  
Have we found it...?

# Present Perfect Continuous Tense

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Present Perfect **Continuous** Tense is also called the Present Perfect **Progressive** Tense.

2. It **emphasizes the action**.

I am so tired because I have **been** working.

I have **been** sitting for hours.

Structure of the PRESENT  
PERFECT CONTINUOUS  
TENSE is:

SUBJECT + HAVE/HAS + BEEN +  
VERB+ING

I have been waiting...  
She has been sitting...  
You have been eating...  
They have been working...  
He has been complaining...  
We have been selling...



# Past Tense

## INTRODUCTION

1. The '**BE**' verb is formed.

We **left**.

2. Using '**WAS/WERE**'.

They **were** scared.

3. Know when to use the 'BE' verb and when not to.

**Wrong:** I **was** picked up my sister.

**Correct:** I **picked** up my sister.

4. A few of the Past Tense verbs have an -ed, and a few do not.

**BE CAREFUL!**

Structure of the **NEGATIVE** is:

SUBJECT + DID NOT  
+ BASE VERB

She did not win the game.  
We didn't (did not) find the dog.  
You didn't clean your room.  
Mark didn't pass the test.

Structure of the **NEGATIVE** with  
BE VERB is:

SUBJECT + WAS/WERE NOT

She was not early.  
Bella wasn't (was not) sick.  
They were not playing.  
The dogs weren't (were not) energetic.  
I wasn't there.

Structure of the **QUESTION** is:

DID + SUBJECT + BASE VERB

Did you introduce your friend?  
Did she wash the dishes?  
Did Samantha visit her friend?  
Did the teacher teach it?

**Wrong:** Did she washed the dogs?  
**Correct:** Did she wash the dogs?

Structure of the **QUESTION** with  
BE VERB is:

WAS/WERE + SUBJECT

Was she sick?  
Were they at the party?  
Was Shiela naughty?  
Were we too loud?  
Was he in an accident?



# Past Continuous Tense



## INTRODUCTION

1. Past Continuous Tense is sometimes called **Past Progressive Tense**.

2. **WAS/WERE + VERB(ING)**

They **were** walking.

She **was** swimming.

He **was** sleeping.

I **was** eating.

3. It describes a **continuous** or **longer** action in the past.

I **was washing** the laundry **while** I was cooking dinner.

'I **was washing** the laundry' short action

'While I **was cooking** dinner' longer action

4. It is used to give some **background information** for a story.

The sky **was** dark. The animals **were** sleeping.

Structure of the  
PAST CONTINUOUS  
TENSE is:

SUBJECT + WAS/WERE +  
VERB(ING)

Jack was crying.  
You were sleeping.

Structure of the  
NEGATIVE is:

SUBJECT + WAS/WERE  
NOT + VERB(ING)

We were not flying.  
He was not playing.  
They weren't (were not)  
learning.

Structure of the  
QUESTION is:

WAS/WERE + SUBJECT +  
VERB(ING)

Was she focusing?  
Were they studying?  
Was Lucy crawling?



# Past Perfect Tense

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. SUBJECT + HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE

She **had** forgotten.

They **had** left.

2. When we talk about the past, **AND** we want to reference a time *further* in the past. You'll be talking about **two different times in the past**.

When I arrived at the party, Claire **had** already kept a seat open for me. (She kept the seat before I arrived)

3. Present Perfect compares a **past time with the present**:  
I'm not running. I've already practiced.

4. Past perfect compares the **past time** with **another time in the past**:

I was not sleeping. I **had** already **slept**.

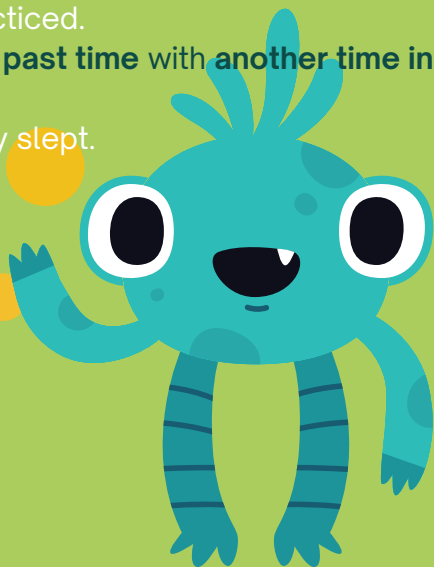
'ALREADY' and 'NEVER' are helping words:

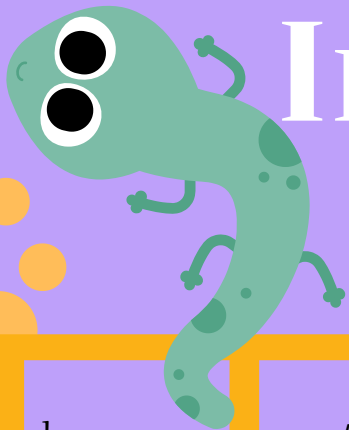
When Sam left, the people had already eaten.

Before the vacation, they had never flown.

Peter told me that he had never been here.

Liza said they had already felt the earthquake.





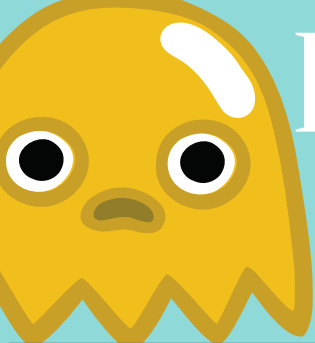
# Irregular Verbs

be  
become  
begin  
blow  
break  
bring  
build  
burst  
buy  
catch  
choose  
come  
cut  
deal  
do  
drink

was/were  
became  
began  
blew  
broke  
brought  
built  
burst  
bought  
caught  
chose  
came  
cut  
dealt  
did  
drank

drive  
eat  
fall  
feed  
feel  
fight  
find  
fly  
forbid  
forget  
forgive  
freeze  
get  
give  
go  
grow

drove  
ate  
fell  
fed  
felt  
fought  
found  
flew  
forbade  
forgot  
forgave  
froze  
got  
gave  
went  
grew



# Irregular Verbs

have  
hear  
hide  
hold  
hurt  
keep  
know  
lay  
lead  
leave  
let  
lie  
lose  
make  
meet  
pay

had  
heard  
hid  
held  
hurt  
kept  
knew  
laid  
led  
left  
let  
lay  
lost  
made  
met  
paid

quit  
read  
ride  
ring  
rise  
run  
say  
see  
seek  
sell  
send  
shake  
shine  
sing  
sit  
sleep

quit  
read  
rode  
rang  
rose  
ran  
said  
saw  
sought  
sold  
sent  
shook  
shone  
sang  
sat  
slept



# Irregular Verbs

speak  
spend  
spring  
stand  
steal  
swim  
take  
teach  
tear  
tell  
think  
throw  
understand  
wake  
wear  
win  
write

spoke  
spent  
sprang  
stood  
stole  
swam  
took  
taught  
tore  
told  
thought  
threw  
understood  
woke  
wore  
won  
wrote

# Past Participles

## INTRODUCTION

1. Every verb has **three forms**:

drink - drank - drunk

go - went - gone

ring - rang - rung

2. Sometimes, the **Past Participle** is the same as the **Past Tense**:

dig - dug - dug

feel - felt - felt

3. Sometimes, **all three forms are the same**:

cut - cut - cut

let - let - let

4. Sometimes the Past Participle ends with an **'ed'** and sometimes not.

walk - walked

steal - stole

5. List of **Past Participles** without **-ed**:





# Past Participle

be  
become  
begin  
blow  
break  
bring  
build  
burst  
buy  
catch  
choose  
come  
cut  
deal  
do  
drink

been  
become  
begun  
blown  
broken  
brought  
built  
burst  
bought  
caught  
chosen  
come  
cut  
dealt  
done  
drunk

drive  
eat  
fall  
feed  
feel  
fight  
find  
fly  
forbid  
forget  
forgive  
freeze  
get  
give  
go  
grow

driven  
eaten  
fallen  
fed  
felt  
fought  
found  
flown  
forbidden  
forgotten  
forgiven  
frozen  
gotten  
given  
gone  
grown



# Past Participle

have  
hear  
hide  
hold  
hurt  
keep  
know  
lay  
lead  
leave  
let  
lie  
lose  
make  
meet  
pay

had  
heard  
hid  
held  
hurt  
kept  
knew  
laid  
led  
left  
let  
lay  
lost  
made  
met  
paid

quit  
read  
ride  
ring  
rise  
run  
say  
see  
seek  
sell  
send  
shake  
shine  
sing  
sit  
sleep

quit  
read  
rode  
rang  
rose  
ran  
said  
saw  
sought  
sold  
sent  
shook  
shone  
sang  
sat  
slept



# Past Participle

speak  
spend  
spring  
stand  
steal  
swim  
take  
teach  
tear  
tell  
think  
throw  
understand  
wake  
wear  
win  
write

spoken  
spent  
sprung  
stood  
stolen  
swum  
taken  
taught  
torn  
told  
thought  
thrown  
understood  
woken  
worn  
won  
written



# Past Modals

## INTRODUCTION

1. **Could, would, should, might, can, may, must, etc.**

2. **'HAVE'** will be used.

You **must have been** late.

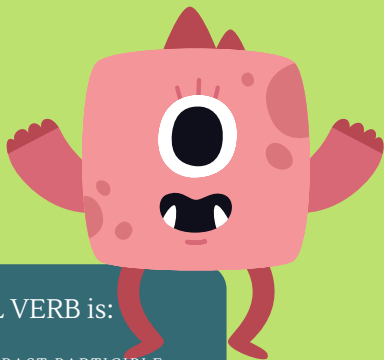
I **would have gone** there.

She **should have told** him the story.

3. **'SHOULD'** - We **should have spent** less money last vacation.

4. **'COULD'** - I **could have taken** it.

5. **'MUST'** - She **must have been** sore.



Structure of a MODEL VERB is:

SUBJECT + MODAL + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

I could have been at the hospital.

You would have broken your neck.

She must have chosen the pink dress.

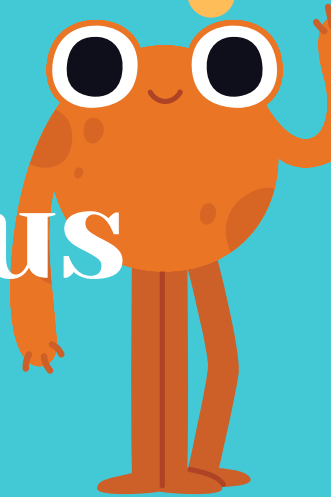
They should have been at the birthday.

I might have taken your schoolbag.

He must have left it at school.

Shiela might have lost it in the mall.

# Past Tense and Past Continuous Tense



## INTRODUCTION

Past Tense: **I walked.**

Past Continuous Tense: **I was walking.**

1. The *Past Continuous Tense* is used: **An action was in progress at a particular time.**

This morning, I was cleaning the kitchen.

2. The *Past Simple Tense* is used: **An action is completed.**

This morning, I cleaned the kitchen.

3. The *Past Continuous Tense* is used: **A longer action interrupted by a shorter action. Use 'WHILE'.**

I heard the noise while I was sleeping.

She fell while she was walking to school.

4. The *Past Continuous Tense* is used: **An action took place over a long time.**

She was sick all year around - a long time.

5. The *Past Continuous Tense* is used: **Comparing two longer actions.**

While I was cooking, Leo was washing the dishes.

# Past Tense and Present Perfect

## INTRODUCTION

1. Both describe past actions.

Past Tense - He **broke** the vase.

Present Perfect Tense - He **has broken** the vase.

2. It describes **from the past until now**.

I have been a dentist for 12 years.

We have lived in Germany since 2005.



Only use PAST TENSE: Specific time

YESTERDAY  
LAST WEEK  
LAST MONTH  
IN JUNE  
LAST MONDAY  
ON MY BIRTHDAY  
THREE DAYS AGO

Wrong: Last month, my parents have called me.

Correct: Last month, my parents called me.

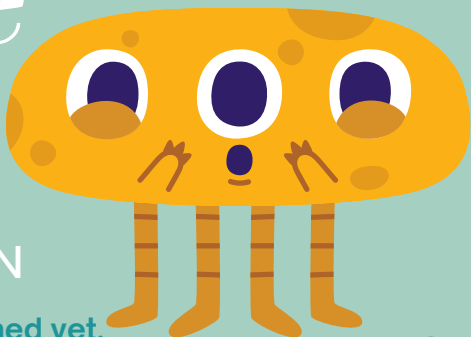
PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:  
Connection to the present

ALREADY  
BEFORE  
EVER  
FOR  
JUST  
NEVER  
RECENTLY  
SINCE  
TIMES

Wrong: She never saw her.

Correct: She has never seen her.

# Future Tense



## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Things that **have not happened yet.**

Next year, I **will compete** in the competition.

### 2. 'GOING TO'

This expression is for more casual writing.

#### Structure of the FUTURE TENSE is:

SUBJECT + WILL + VERB

I will go to a concert.  
You will enjoy it.  
They will leave tomorrow.  
She will go to the supermarket.

#### Structure of the NEGATIVE Tense is:

SUBJECT + WILL NOT +  
VERB

I will not go to a concert.  
You won't (will not) enjoy  
it.  
They won't leave tomorrow.  
She won't go to the  
supermarket.

#### Structure of the QUESTION Tense is:

WILL + SUBJECT + VERB

Will I go to a concert?  
Will you enjoy it?  
Will they leave tomorrow?  
Will she go to the  
supermarket?

#### Structure of the FUTURE 'GOING TO' is:

AM/IS/ARE + GOING TO +  
VERB

He is going to a concert.  
You are going to enjoy it.  
They are going to leave  
tomorrow.  
She is going to the  
supermarket.

#### Structure of the NEGATIVE 'GOING TO' is:

AM/IS/ARE + NOT + GOING  
TO + VERB

He is not going to a concert.  
You are not going to enjoy it.  
They aren't (are not) going to  
leave tomorrow.  
She isn't (is not) going to the  
supermarket.

#### Structure of the QUESTION 'GOING TO' is:

AM/IS/ARE + GOING TO +  
VERB

Is he going to a concert?  
Are you going to enjoy it?  
Are they going to leave  
tomorrow?  
Is she going to the  
supermarket?

# Contraction

Original two words changed to contracted words:

I am	I'm
She is	She's
He is	He's
It is	It's
They are	They're
We are	We're
You are	You're
Does not	Doesn't
Do not	Don't
Did not	Didn't
Has not	Hasn't
Have not	Haven't
Should not	Shouldn't
Could not	Couldn't
Were not	Weren't
Must not	Mustn't
Will not	Won't
Is not	Isn't
Are not	Aren't
Had not	Hadn't

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE TENSE

Color can make the most significant improvement in learning. As a teacher, it is noticeable how color can make a difference. I have taught more than a 1000 students, and with the majority, I've seen better improvement shifting from boring content to colorful content. English has a lot of rules, and each one should be remembered to the T. Therefore, we might as well just learn it in a fun way.

The content provided is high-level educational rules, explained easily. There is no exceptional, unique content added, as English rules stay standard. The content is constructive, with plenty of straightforward examples to help you grasp it quicker. Let's get learning

Teacher D.

